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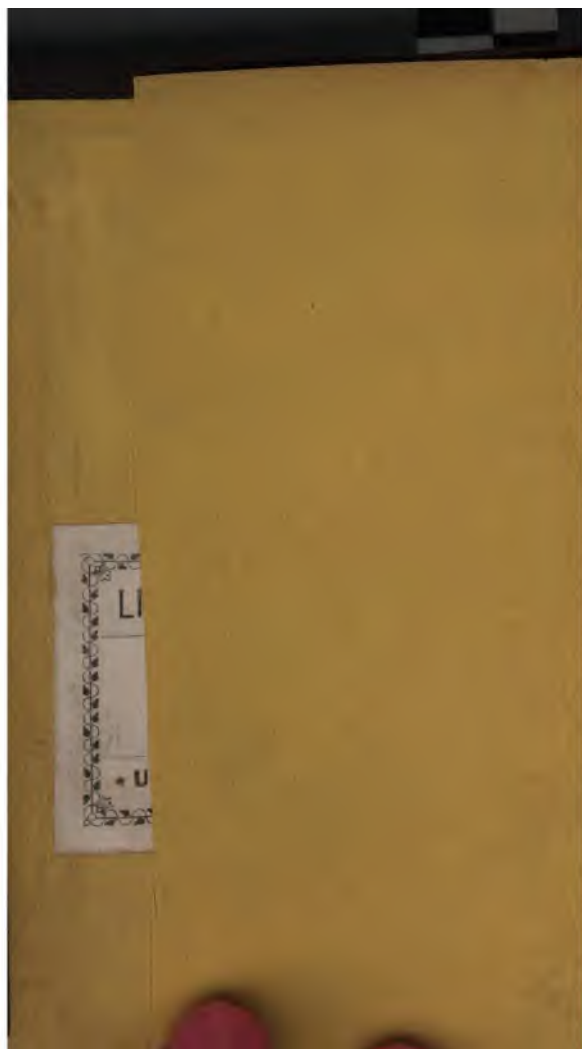
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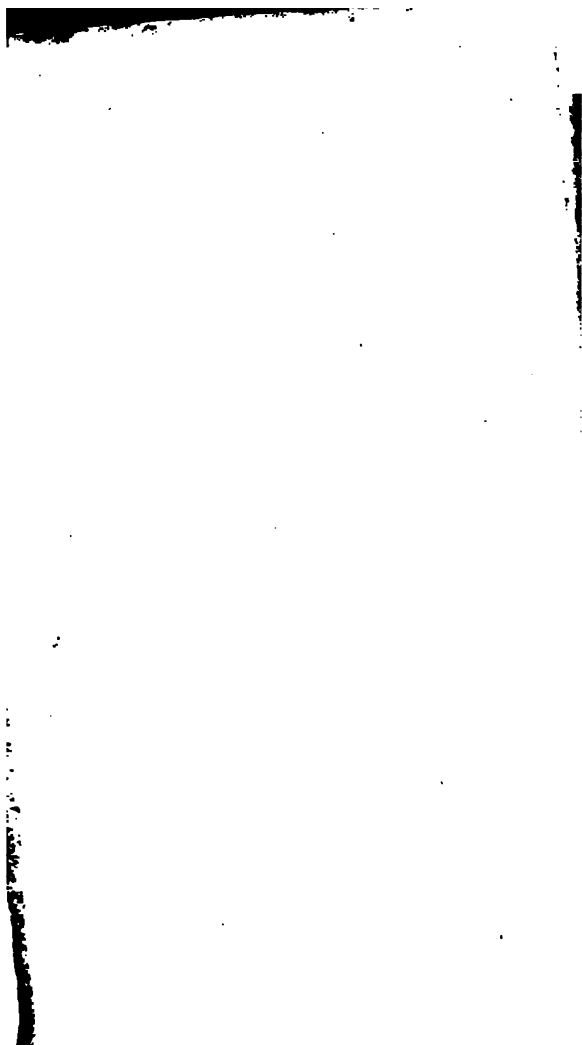
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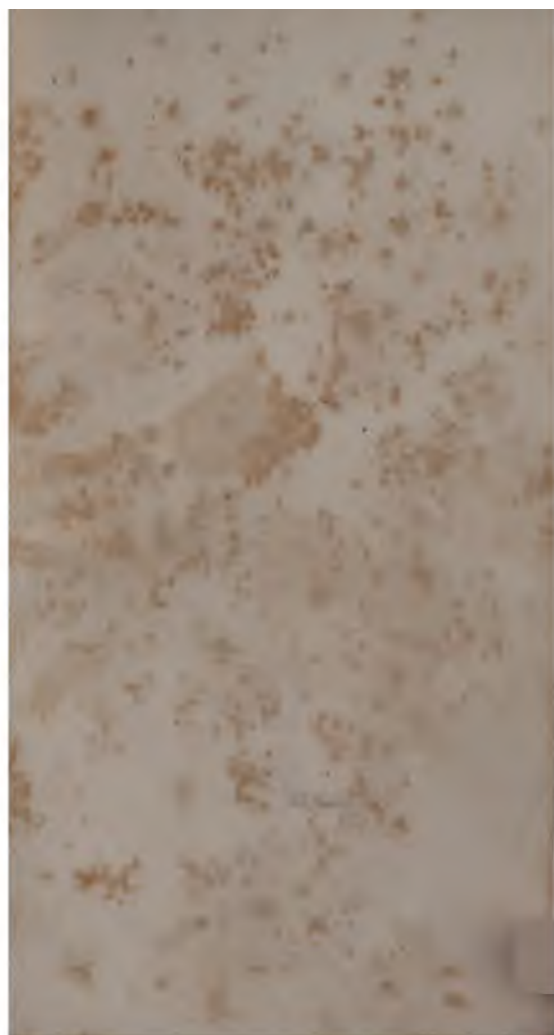
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THE

American Medical Association.



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FOR THE

Meeting in New Haven,

JUNE 5, 1880.

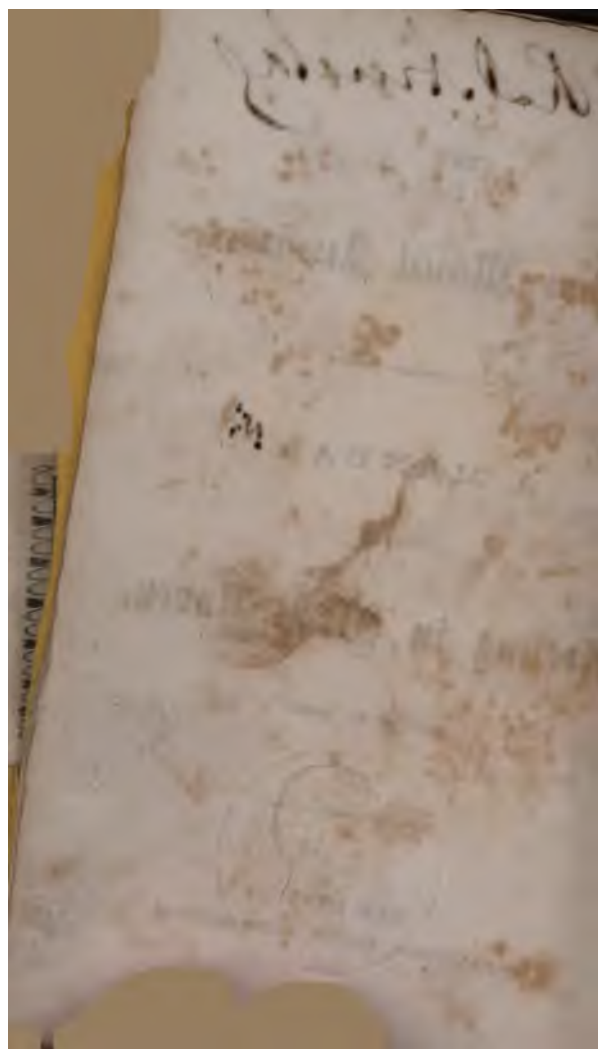


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W. K. BOWLING, Tenn.
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Special Committees.

On Morbus Coxarius and Surgical Pathology of Articular Inflammation.—Lewis A. Sayre, N. Y.

On the Surgical Treatment of Strictures of the Urethra.—James Bryan, Penn.

On Drainage and Sewerage of Large Cities, their Influence on Public Health.—A. J. Semmes, Cornelius Boyle, G. M. Dove, D. C.

On Puerperal Tetanus, its Statistics, Pathology and Treatment.—D. L. McGugin, Iowa.

On Hospital Epidemics.—R. K. Smith, Pa.

On Puerperal Fever.—S. N. Green, Ind.

On Anæmia and Chlorosis.—H. P. Ayres, Ind.

On Veratrum Viride.—James B. McCaw, Va.

On Alcohol, its Therapeutical Effects.—J. W. Dunbar, Md.

On Meteorology.—J. G. Westmoreland, Ga.

On Milk Sickness.—Robert Thompson, O.

On Manifestations of Disease of Nerve Centres.—C. B. Chapman, Wis.

On Microscopic Observations on Cancer Cells.—George N. Norris, Ala.

On the Philosophy of Practical Medicine.—Jas. Graham, O.

On some of the Peculiarities of the North Pacific, and their Relations to Climate.—William H. Doughty, Ga.

On the Microscope.—John C. Dalton, Jr., N. Y.; David Hutchinson, Ind.; A. R. Stout, Cal.; Calvin Ellis, Mass.; Christopher Johnston, Md.

On Diseases and Mortality of Boarding Schools.—C. P. Mattingly, Ky.; Dixie Crosby, N. H.

On the various Surgical Operations for the Relief of Defective Vision.—M. A. Pallen, Mo.; T. J. Cogley, Ind.; W. Hunt, Pa.

On the Blood Corpuscle.—A. Sager, Mich.

On American Medical Necrology.—C. C. Cox, Md.

On the Hygienic Relations of Air, Food and Water, the Natural and Artificial Causes of their Impurity, and the best Methods by which they can be made most effectually to Contribute to the Public Health.—C. C. Cox, Md.

On the Effect of the Virus of the Rattlesnake, &c., when introduced into the System of the Mammalia.—A. S. Payne, Va.

On the Climate of the Pacific Coast, and its modifying Influences upon Inflammatory Action, and Diseases generally.—O. Harvey, Cal.

On the Constitutional Origin of Local Diseases, and the Local Origin of Constitutional Diseases—W. H. McKee, N. C.; C. F. Heywood, N. Y.

On Subcutaneous Injections as Remedials.—I. Langer, Iowa.

On Quarantine.—D. D. Clark, Pa.; E. M.

Snow, R. I.; W. Jewell, Pa.; E. D. Fenner, La.; J. W. Houck, Md.

On Medical Ethics.—B. F. Schneck, Pa.; J. A. Murphy, O.; M. L. Linton, Mo.; T. S. Powell, Ga.; Paul F. Eve, Tenn.

On Tracheotomy in Membranous Croup.—A. V. Dougherty, N. J.

On the Effect of the Perineal Operations for Urinary Calculi upon Procreation in the Male.—J. S. White, Tenn.

On Mercurial Fumigation in Syphilis.—D. W. Yandell, Ky.

On the Improvements in the Science and Art of Surgery made during the last half century.—Joseph McDowell, Mo.

On the Cause and Increase of Crime, and its Mode of Punishment.—W. C. Sneed, Ky.

On the Education of Imbecile and Idiotic Children.—H. P. Ayres, Ind.

On the Uses and Abuses of the Speculum Uteri.—C. H. Spillman, Ky.

On the Pons Varolii, &c.—S. B. Richardson, Ky.; Charles Fishback, Ind.

On the Physiological Effects of the Hydro-Carbons.—F. W. White, Ill.

Committees on Medical Topography and Epidemic Diseases.—"To hold their office for three years." Appointed 1857.—F. B. Shuford, Mississippi; C. W. Parsons, Rhode Island; J. L.

Cabell, Virginia. Appointed 1858.—Albert Smith, New Hampshire; James H. Dickson, North Carolina; Peter C. Gaillard, South Carolina; Thomas M. Logan, California. Appointed 1859.—Thomas O. Edwards, Iowa. Continued 1859.—Joseph Perkins, Vermont.



Plan of Organization.

REGULATIONS.

I. TITLE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THIS institution shall be known and distinguished by the name of "THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION."

II. MEMBERS.

The members of this institution shall collectively represent and have cognizance of the common interest of the medical profession in every part of the United States ; and shall hold their appointment to membership either as delegates from local institutions, as members by invitation, or as permanent members.

The *Delegates* shall receive the appointment from permanently organized medical societies, medical colleges, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other permanently organized medical institutions of good standing in the United States, and from the American Medical Society of Paris. Each delegate shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is appointed

to succeed him, and shall participate in all the business and affairs of the Association.

Each local society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regular resident members, and one for every additional fraction of more than half of this number. The faculty of every regular constituted medical college, or chartered school of medicine, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital containing a hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized medical institution of good standing shall have the privilege of sending one delegate.

The sum of three dollars shall be assessed annually upon each of the delegates to the sessions of the Association, as well as upon each of its permanent members, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of printing the *Transactions*. The payment of this assessment shall be required of the delegates and members in attendance upon the sessions of the Association, previously to their taking their seats and participating in the business of the session; and of all others on or before the first of September in each year.

Each delegate and member who has paid his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution, shall be entitled to re-

ceive a copy of the printed *Transactions* of the session.

No individual who shall be under sentence of expulsion or suspension from any State or Local Medical Society, of which he may have been a member, shall be received as a delegate to this body, or be allowed any of the privileges of a member, until he shall have been relieved from the said sentence by such State or Local Society.

No one expelled from this Association shall at any time thereafter be received as a delegate or member, unless by a three-fourths vote of the members present at the meeting to which he is sent, or at which he is proposed.

No state or local society shall be entitled to representation in this Association, that has not adopted its Code of Ethics.

No state or local society that has intentionally violated or disregarded any article or clause in the Code of Ethics, shall any longer be entitled to representation in this body.

No organization or institution entitled to representation in this Association, shall be considered in good standing, which has not adopted its Code of Ethics.

Delegates representing the medical staffs of the United States Army and Navy, shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the Army and Navy Medical Bureaux. The number of delegates so appointed shall be four from the arm

medical officers, and an equal number from the navy medical officers.

The *Members by Invitation* shall consist of practitioners of reputable standing from sections of the United States not otherwise represented at the meeting. They shall receive their appointment by invitation of the meeting, after an introduction from, and being vouched for by any of the members present, or any of the absent permanent members. They shall hold their connection with the Association, until the close of the annual session at which they are received; and shall be entitled to participate in all its affairs, as in the case of delegates.

No assessment whatever shall be made against members by invitation, but they also shall be entitled to a copy of the printed *Transactions*, by paying the sum assessed upon delegates in attendance.

The *Permanent members* shall consist of all those who have served in the capacity of delegates, and of such other members as may receive the appointment by unanimous vote.

No permanent member who is not present at a meeting of the Association, shall be required to pay the annual assessment; but no such permanent member shall be entitled to receive a copy of the printed *Transactions* unless he pay into the treasury a sum not less than the annual assessment paid by the delegates and permanent members in attendance; all the names of per-

manent members that have been left off the published list, shall be reinserted therein in the next volume of *Transactions*.

Permanent members shall at all times be entitled to attend the meetings, and participate in the affairs of the Association, so long as they shall continue to conform to its regulations, but without the right of voting; and when not in attendance, they shall be authorized to grant letters of introduction to reputable practitioners of medicine residing in their vicinity, who may wish to partake in the business of the meetings, as provided for members by invitation.

Every member elect, prior to the permanent organization of the annual meeting, or before voting on any question after the meeting has been organized, must sign these regulations, inscribing his name and address in full, specifying in what capacity he attends, and, if a delegate, the title of the institution from which he has received his appointment.

No one shall be permitted to address the Association, except he shall have first given his name and residence, which shall be distinctly announced from the Chair, and the member be required to go forward and speak from the stand, and not more than ten minutes at one time.

It is the duty of every member of this Association, who learns that any existing medical school departs from the published conditions of graduation, to report the fact at the annual

meetings; and on proof of the fact, such school shall be deprived of its representation in this body.

III. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Association shall be held annually, and commence on the first Tuesday in May, or first Tuesday in June. The place of meeting shall never be the same for any two years in succession, and shall be determined, with the time of meeting, for each next succeeding year by vote of the Association.

IV. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. They shall be nominated by a special committee of one member from each State represented at the meeting, and shall be elected by vote on a general ticket. Each officer shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is elected to succeed him.

The President shall preside at the meetings, preserve order and decorum in debate, give a casting vote when necessary, and perform all other duties that custom and parliamentary usage may require.

The President shall be authorized annually to appoint delegates to represent this Association at the meetings of the British Association, the American Medical Society at Paris, and such

other scientific bodies in Europe as may be affiliated with us.

The Vice-Presidents, when called upon, shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and, during the absence, or at the request of the President, one of them shall officiate in his place.

The Secretaries shall record the minutes, and authenticate the proceedings, give due notice of the time and place of each next ensuing annual meeting, and serve as members of the Committee of Publication. The Secretary first in nomination shall also preserve the archives and unpublished transactions of the Association.

The Treasurer shall have the immediate charge and management of the funds and property of the Association. He shall be a member of the Committee of Publication, to which committee he shall give bonds for the safe keeping, and proper use and disposal of his trust. And through the same committee he shall present his accounts, duly authenticated, at every regular meeting.

V. STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees shall be organized at every annual meeting, for preparing, arranging, and expediting business for each next ensuing year, and for carrying into effect the orders of the Association, not otherwise assigned—namely, a Committee of Arrangements and a Committee of Publication.

The Committee of Arrangements shall, if no sufficient reasons prevent, be mainly composed of seven members residing in the place at which the Association is to hold its next annual meeting; and shall be required to provide suitable accommodations for the meeting, to verify and report upon the credentials of membership, to receive and announce all essays and memoirs voluntarily communicated, either by members of the Association, or by others through them, and to determine the order in which such papers are to be read and considered.

The Committee of Publication, of which the Secretaries and Treasurer must constitute a part, shall have charge of preparing for the press, and of publishing and distributing such of the proceedings, transactions, and memoirs of the Association, as may be ordered to be published. The six members of this Committee, who have not the immediate management of the funds, shall also, in their own name, as agents for the Association, hold the bond of the Treasurer for the faithful execution of his office, and shall annually audit and authenticate his accounts, and present a statement of the same in the annual report of the Committee; which report shall specify the character and cost of the publications of the Association during the year, the number of copies still at the disposal of the meeting, the funds on hand for further operations, and the probable amount of the assessment to be laid on

each member of the Association for covering its annual expenditures.

The Committee of Publication shall be instructed to print, conspicuously, at the beginning of the forthcoming volume of the *Transactions*, the following disclaimer, viz: The American Medical Association, although formally accepting and publishing the reports of the various standing committees, holds itself wholly irresponsible for the opinions, theories, or criticisms therein contained, except when so decided by special resolution.

The Committee of Publication shall have power to furnish the chairman of committees or epidemics with extra copies of their reports respectively, at the expense of the Association—the said extra copies not to exceed one hundred.

It shall be the duty of the Publication Committee to append to each volume of the *Transactions*, hereafter published, a copy of the Constitution of the Association.

Every paper received by this Association and ordered to be published, and all plates or other means of illustration, shall be considered the exclusive property of the Association, and shall be published and sold for the exclusive benefit of the Association.

No report or other paper shall be entitled to publication in the volume for the year in which it shall be presented to the Association, unless it be placed in the hands of the Committee of

Publication on or before the first of June. It must also be so prepared as to require no material alteration, or addition at the hands of its author.

Authors of papers are required to return their proofs within two weeks after their reception; otherwise they will be passed over and omitted from the volume.

The Committee of Publication shall be instructed to append the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association to each volume of its annual *Transactions*.

It shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to fix the price at which the printed *Transactions* of each session will be furnished to others than delegates and members; provided, that in no case shall the said price be less than three dollars.

The Committee on Prize Essays.—A Committee of five shall be appointed, to be called the Committee on Prize Essays, whose duty it shall be, in the interval between the present and the next succeeding sessions, to receive papers upon any subject, from any person who may choose to send them, to decide upon the merits of these papers, and to select for presentation to the Association, at its next session, such as they may deem worthy of being thus presented.

The Committee on Prize Essays shall have power to form such regulations as to the mode

in which the papers are to be presented, and as to the observing of secrecy, as they may think proper.

The selection of the members of this committee shall be referred to the Nominating Committee, whose duty it will be to appoint the chairmen of the various committees, as above directed, with this restriction, that the individuals composing it shall reside in the same neighborhood.

Two prizes of one hundred dollars each shall be awarded to the best two volunteer communications reported on favorably by the Committee, and directed by the Association to be published.

All voluntary communications hereafter presented to the Association, shall be referred to a special committee of —, to be appointed by the President on the first day of each annual meeting, whose duty it shall be to examine such communications, and report upon the propriety of the presentation and reference to the Committee of Publication.

Special Committees on *Medical Education*, and *Medical Literature*, shall be appointed, consisting each of five members, and the Nominating Committee shall be instructed to nominate such committees to the Association.

A standing committee shall be appointed by this Association to procure memorials of the eminent and worthy dead among the distin-

guished physicians of our country, and present them to this Association for publication in their *Transactions*.

A standing committee of —— members shall be appointed by this Association, on the subject of Insanity, as it prevails in this country, including its causation—as hereditary transmission; educational influences—physical and moral, social and political institutions, &c.; its forms and complications; curability; means of prevention, &c.

VI. FUNDS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds shall be raised by the Association for meeting its current expenses and awards from year to year but never with the view of creating a permanent income from investments. Funds may be obtained by an equal assessment of not more than three dollars annually, on each of the members; by individual voluntary contributions for specific objects; and by the sale and disposal of publications, or of works prepared for publication.

The funds may be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the annual meetings; for publishing the proceedings, memoirs, and transactions of the Association; for enabling the standing committees to fulfill their respective duties, conduct their correspondence, and procure the materials necessary for the completion of their stated annual reports; for the encouragement

of scientific investigations, by prizes and awards of merit; and for defraying the expenses incidental to specific investigations under the instruction of the Association, where such investigations have been accompanied with an order on the Treasurer to supply the funds necessary for carrying them into effect.

VII. PROVISION FOR AMENDMENTS.

No amendment or alteration shall be made in any of these articles, except at the annual meeting next subsequent to that at which such amendment or alteration may have been proposed; and then only by the voice of three-fourths of all the members in attendance.

And in acknowledgment of having adopted the foregoing propositions, and of our willingness to abide by them, and use our endeavors to carry into effect the objects of this Association, as above set forth—we have hereunto set our names.

Names of Members.	Residence.	Institutions Represented.

In connection with the foregoing "Plan of Organization," the following was adopted as one of the ordinances, or by-laws of the Association, viz:

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at the annual meetings of the American Medical Association shall at all times be subject to the vote of three-fourths of all the members in attendance; and, until permanently altered, except when for a time suspended, it shall be as follows, viz:

1. The temporary organization of the meeting preparatory to the election of officers.

2. The report of the Committee of Arrangements on the credentials of members; after the latter have registered their names and addresses, and the titles of the institutions which they represent.

3. The calling of the roll.

4. The election of officers.

5. The reading of minutes.

6. The reception of members not present at the opening of the meeting, and the reading of notes from absentees.

7. The reception of members by invitation.

8. The reading and consideration of the stated annual reports from the standing committees.*

* At the meeting in Louisville it was recommended to divide the Association into the following sections, in order to facilitate the transaction of business:

1. Anatomy and Physiology.

2. Chemistry and Materia Medica.

3. Practical Medicine and Obstetrics.

4. Surgery.

5. Meteorology, Medical Topography, Epidemic Diseases, and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

9. The selection of the next place of annual meeting.

10. The new appointments to fill the standing committees.

11. The choice of permanent members by vote.

12. Resolutions introducing new business, and instructions to the permanent committees.

13. The reading and discussion of voluntary communications introduced through the Committee of Arrangements.

14. Unfinished and miscellaneous business.

15. Adjournment.

ORDINANCES.

REMAINING IN FORCE.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Association be requested to appoint committees, at one or more central points within their respective States, for the purpose of aiding the Committee of Publication in procuring subscribers, and in distributing the printed volumes of *Transactions* to said subscribers, as well as to the members of the Association residing within the neighborhood of the said committees respectively.

Resolved, That this Association appoint a special committee for each State and Territory represented of — members, whose duty it shall be to report upon its medical topography, epidemic diseases, and the most successful treatment thereof, and that the same shall continue to hold their office for three years.

Resolved, That, as other States and Territories, not now represented, become so by delegates duly appointed to this National Association, similar committees shall be appointed for like purposes, and that they also shall hold their office for three years.

PROPOSED

Amendments to the Plan of Orga

1. Moved by Dr. T. L. MASON, of N
in 1858, and in 1859 "laid over until n
as follows:

In the first line, second paragraph
re; after the words "shall receive the
ment from," to insert "any medical so
manently organized in accordance with
regulating the practice of physic and s
which they are situated, and consistin
doctors and surgeons regularly auth
practice their professions."

Also, to add to the sixth [fourteen
graph of the same Article the words, "a
permanent member of the first class d
in this plan of organization shall be e
a seat in the Association on his pres
this body a certificate of his good
signed by the Secretary of the S
which he may belong, at the time of
annual meeting of this body."

2. Moved by Dr. J. BERRIEN LEN

Tennessee, in 1858, and in 1859 "laid on the table until the next annual meeting," as follows:

To omit, in Article II, the words "medical colleges, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other permanently organized medical institutions in good standing in the United States." And also to omit the words "The faculty of every regularly constituted medical college, or chartered school of medicine, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital containing a hundred inmates, or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates, and every other permanently organized medical institution of good standing shall have the privilege of sending one delegate."



CITY GUIDE.



CITY GUIDE
TO
NEW HAVEN;

BEING A POCKET DIRECTORY

For Citizens and Strangers,

TO THE PROMINENT OBJECTS OF INTEREST
WITHIN AND AROUND THE CITY.

BY J. W. BARBER AND L. S. PUNDERSON,

Engravers and Printers, Phoenix Building.

NEW HAVEN:

J. W. BARBER AND L. S. PUNDERSON.

J. E. BENHAM, PRINTER, COR. CHURCH AND CHAPEL STREETS.
1860.

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Office of the District Court of Connecticut.


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PREFACE.

It is very desirable to a stranger visiting a city, especially where he has no acquaintance, to have a Guide Book capable of giving him such information as he needs respecting the various objects of interest. Such books are common in all large cities, both in this country and Europe.

Our object has been in the following pages to furnish the greatest amount of information in a concise and portable form.

 This Hand Book was compiled in part from one entitled "History and Antiquities of New Haven, by J. W. Barber and L. S. Punderson," which contains much that is interesting in the history of New Haven, both ancient and modern, together with biographical notices of distinguished men who have lived and died here.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

The City of New Haven is a port of entry, seat of
ce of the County, and semi-capital of Connecticut.
is beautifully situated on an extensive plain, at
head of a harbor or bay, which extends inland,
miles from Long Island Sound, and is nearly en-
closed on all sides, except in this direction, by an
amphitheater of hills; two of the most prominent
presenting perpendicular precipices from three to four
hundred feet in height, called East and West Rock.

The situation is about 76 miles N. E. of New York,
miles S. W. of Boston, via Springfield; and 155
miles via New London and Stonington; being nearly
direct line between the two cities. Lat. 41° 18'
N.—lon. 72° 56' 30" W.

The Quinnipiac River forms the eastern boundary
of the Town, and Mill River of the City; West Riv-
er forms part of the western boundary. The two
rivers are small mill streams, affording water power
for a limited number of manufactories, and discharging
their waters into the harbor. The City was original-
ly laid out in a plot half a mile square, which was
divided into nine squares. As the population in-
creased, these were afterwards subdivided into smaller
lots. From the original plot the city has extended
in all directions. Most parts exhibit a uniform, neat,
elegant appearance.

There are several public squares in the city. The
principal one, commonly called the Green, is equalled

by but few in the country. It contains the State House, and three Churches, and is surrounded on all sides by rows of stately Elms. Wooster Square, in the eastern part of the City, is also a beautiful inclosure; also York Square and several smaller ones, in various parts of the city.

The City enjoys the reputation of being one of the most beautiful in the United States, and there is probably no other so extensively ornamented with as great a profusion of trees as this. The principal are the elm and maple. From their great abundance in all the streets, New Haven is familiarly called the "City of Elms."

The dwellings are scattered over a large space, leaving room for gardens and court yards, presenting a rural appearance.

New Haven has long been celebrated for its literary advantages. Besides the College and Public Free Schools, there are a large number of Boarding Schools of high standing, for youth of both sexes.

There are four Cemeteries in different sections of the city, the principal are the City Burial Ground, in the northern, and the Evergreen Cemetery in the western part of the city.

The prominent public edifices are the College Buildings, the State House, upwards of 23 Churches—10 Congregational, 7 Episcopal, 3 Methodist-Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 3 Catholic, 1 Universalist, and a number of smaller ones; a fine Railroad Station House, State Hospital, Alms House, Orphan Asylum, City Prison, Free Public School Houses, 8 incorporated Banks, Young Men's Institute, a large Government Building, occupied as a Custom House, Post Office, and United States Courts; 2 large first class Hotels, and many second class, &c.

The city is lighted with gas.

New Haven has extensive Railroad communication with all parts of the country—also by steamboats. There is a large shipping business carried on with the West India Islands.

The manufactories are very extensive, affording employment for a large population.

There are four Newspaper offices, issuing 4 Daily, 8 Semi-Weekly, and 4 Weekly editions. There is also published the American Journal of Science and Arts, Yale Literary Magazine, New Englander, and Church Review.—A more particular description of the various objects mentioned will be given in a subsequent portion of the book.

Population 40,000.

YALE COLLEGE.

One of the first objects of interest to a stranger visiting New Haven is Yale College. It was founded in 1700. The first Commencement was held in Saybrook in 1702. The inhabitants of New Haven, Hartford, Wethersfield and Saybrook, were anxious to have it located in their several towns. New Haven having contributed the largest amount for its endowment, a majority of the Trustees located it here Oct., 1716. The first building was of wood, 170 feet long, and stood near the corner of College and Chapel Streets, in front of the present South College.

In 1745, the State granted a Lottery, in order to raise funds for the purpose of building another College. This College was commenced in 1750, and occupied in 1756. It was built of brick, three stories high, and 100 feet long by 40 wide, containing 32 rooms, with a cellar under the whole. A fourth story was added in 1798. It was called CONNECTICUT HALL. This building, the oldest upon the College grounds,

is still standing, having survived *one hundred and four years*, and is now called the South Middle College.

The OLD CHAPEL was begun in 1761, and finished in 1763. The slips in the audience room faced the middle aisle. Over this was the philosophical chamber, a large room where lectures were given. It originally had a spire 125 feet in height. This building has been altered, and is now called the ATHENÆUM.

In 1782 a brick DINING HALL was built in the rear of the other buildings, one story in height. It was subsequently enlarged, and was occupied as a dining hall until 1819. It is now used as a LABORATORY, where Chemical lectures are given.

In 1793, UNION HALL, now called South College, was commenced, and finished July, 1794. It contains the usual number of rooms, (32,) and each room has two lodging rooms adjoining.

In 1803, 4 the LYCRUM was built. The building contains recitation rooms, and rooms for professors. The Library at one time was kept in this building. The first Chemical lectures were given in the rear basement.

BERKELEY HALL, the present North Middle College, dates from the same year.

In 1819 a new DINING HALL was built—two stories, with a basement for a kitchen. The Commons were abandoned in 1848. For several years previous to this, students were permitted to board out under certain restrictions. Since that time they have boarded in families. The building is now occupied for lecture rooms on the principal floor, and above for the large Mineralogical Cabinet.

The MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CABINET, now embraces over 35,000 specimens. The amount of funds hitherto expended upon it, mostly through the

liberality of the friends of the College, is over \$25,000. In 1853 it was refitted and re-arranged at an expense of \$1500, and considerable additions of specimens have also been made. It is especially rich in minerals, and is also liberally furnished with specimens illustrating the several geological formations. There is an extensive collection of Meteorites, including the largest mass of meteoric iron in any public collection in the world.

In 1822 the NORTH COLLEGE was built.

In 1824 the CHAPEL was erected. It has rooms over the audienceroom. The Library was kept in the attic until 1843.

TRUMBULL GALLERY—This building was erected in 1831, and is divided into two apartments.*

The North Gallery contains the collection of original pictures by Col. Trumbull, which was arranged here in 1823 under the eye of the artist. At his death in 1843, the pictures became the property of the College, upon the condition that the proceeds of the exhibition should be forever applied in aid of the education of indigent students in Yale College.

The eight Historical Pictures of scenes in the American revolution—the originals; from which were painted by the artist, those now in the rotunda of the National Capitol—with portraits of many of the actors, form a unique feature of this gallery, and give it a high value.

The South Gallery contains Paintings and Statuary. On the ground floor is the Treasurer's Office.

* The keys to Trumbull Gallery of Pictures, Cabinet of Minerals, Graduates' Hall, &c., are kept at the Treasurer's Office, in the rear of the College Chapel. Open from 9 to 1, A. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M. Yale College Library, open from 8, A. M., to 1, P. M.

DIVINITY COLLEGE, occupied principally by Theological students, stands near Elm Street, on a line with the other buildings, and was erected in 1835.

In 1842 the LIBRARY BUILDING was commenced, and occupied the next year. It is built of Portland freestone, 151 feet in length. It contains the College Library, consisting of between 30 and 40,000 volumes, likewise the Libraries of the Linonian and Brothers' Societies, containing from 25 to 30,000 volumes. The building cost \$35,000.

The GRADUATES' HALL was built in 1852, of Portland freestone, and is 100 feet long by 52 feet wide. The Cost of the Building was \$27,000. The first floor is one large room for meetings of the graduates, and for the examination of students. Around the room are hung portraits of distinguished men, formerly connected with the College, and others who have contributed to its endowment. The Linonian and Brothers' Societies occupy each splendid rooms on the second story, which are richly furnished. This building is on a line with the Library Building, near the north-west corner of the College grounds, and is a noble structure.

The Faculty to whom is intrusted the government and instruction of the students in the Academical department, consists of a President, 15 Professors, and 8 Tutors, besides instructors in various departments. The general management of the College is under the direction of the Corporation, consisting of the President, Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, ten clergymen, and six of the eldest members of the State Senate. The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms or sessions. *Commencement* is held on the last Thursday in July in each year. There are several other departments connected with the College.

The *Theological Department* has several Professors, and the students occupy rooms in Divinity College, free of expense. The course of instruction occupies three years. Students at the end of *two* years, after an examination, if duly qualified, are licensed to preach.

The *Law Department* has two Professors. Lectures are given in the Law Building, on the corner of Church and Court Street.

Medical Department.—A charter for a Medical Institution was obtained in 1813. Lectures commenced in 1814. There are now six Professors. The Lectures continue four months. A medical and surgical Clinique is held every Wednesday at the Hospital, where a variety of medical and surgical cases are presented during the lecture term.

The *New Medical College* is on the west side of York Street, between Chapel and Crown Steets. This building was first occupied in the fall of 1859, and the rooms are admirably arranged for the purposes for which they were intended. It contains an extensive Anatomical Museum, a Cabinet of *Materia Medica*, Library, and Specimens in Natural History.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The object of this school is to give systematic instruction in Natural Science, Agriculture and Engineering. The building appropriated to its uses is situated on the northerly side of Grove Street, fronting College Street. It is a substantial and spacious edifice, constructed of stone and brick, stuccoed. The main building is of three stories, the upper one being entirely occupied by a large lecture room; the two wings are each of two stories, besides the basement. The western wing is devoted to the use of the

Analytical Laboratory, and the eastern wing is assigned to the Agricultural Department.

In addition to the Scientific and the popular lectures which will be delivered here from time to time, it is intended to furnish also, during the month of February in each year, a special course of about 75 lectures on agriculture and kindred subjects, to be given by well-qualified gentlemen from abroad, in conjunction with the Professors of the school.

For this extensive and commodious building, with its appurtenances, as well as for a large part of the endowment of the school, the public are indebted to the munificent generosity of JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., of this city.

YALE GYMNASIUM.

This building, 100 by 50 feet, is on the north side of Library Street; was built of brick in the fall of 1859, and occupied in January, 1860. In the basement are eight Bowling Alleys. The room above is furnished with all the apparatus necessary for gymnastic exercises. Cost of the building \$10,000, including the fixtures.

Yale College has graduated more students than any other in the country, with the exception of Harvard. Its influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of our land, and, in fact, throughout the world.

STATE HOUSE.

The STATE HOUSE is situated near the westerly side of the Public Square, near College Street. Most of the building stands upon the site of the original Cemetery. It was located here by the Legislature of the State.

The Town and County of New Haven paid \$10,000 for the rooms they severally occupy. It is built in the Grecian-Doric style. The basement is cased with Sing-Sing marble, and the walls above stuccoed. The Town-Clerk's office, with that of the Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Courts, are in the basement.* The house was finished in 1831.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OFFICE, AND UNITED STATES COURT-ROOM,

Under one roof, is on the west side of Church Street, between Chapel and Crown Streets. It is a massive and splendid building, superior to any in the State. It is built of Portland sandstone, each block lying horizontally as it was taken from the quarry. The cost of the building is \$142,000, exclusive of the land and furniture. It was commenced in 1856 and completed in 1860.

The *Post Office* occupies the first floor, and is of ample dimensions. There are five entrances in front. The whole building contains all the conveniencies that are desirable in a structure of this kind. No expense has been spared to make it *perfect* in every particular. Post Office first occupied, April 2, 1860.

The *Custom House* occupies the second story, and the *United States Court* the third.

STATE HOSPITAL.

The State Hospital is situated south-westerly from the center of the City, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the city, harbor, and surrounding country. The General Hospital Society obtained a

* Town Clerk's Office open from 9, A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4, P. M. Probate Office the same.

charter in 1826, and the Legislature granted \$5,000. Subscriptions were taken up in this city, and other parts of the State, and the building was completed in 1832, costing about \$15,000.

Patients are received into the Hospital from all parts of the State. The usual charge for admission varies from *three* to *five* dollars per week, according to the accommodation and attendance required. The Legislature of the State have made an annual appropriation of *two thousand dollars* for the benefit of *charity* patients, on the same terms as the appropriation for the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. No extra charge is made for medical or surgical attendance. There are six physicians and surgeons who attend at the Hospital two months each per year. They receive no compensation for their services.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The New Haven Orphan Society was incorporated in 1833. It is a charitable institution, and under the direction of ladies.

In 1854, the number of children increasing, and the house previously occupied by them not being sufficiently large for their accommodation, JAMES BREWSTER, Esq., generously proposed to furnish funds for the erection of a new building, provided the town would grant the Society four acres of land, to be taken from the Town Farm, on which to erect the building; and that the Society should relinquish to him the old premises.

It is unnecessary to say that the proposition was accepted both by the Town and Society.

The NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM was soon after commenced, and first occupied Sept. 6th, 1855.

It is built of brick, three stories, except the wings, and stuccoed in imitation of white marble. It is furnished with all the modern improvements, and will be a *lasting monument* to the munificence of the donor.

The grounds are handsomely inclosed by a substantial wooden fence, furnished by Abraham Heaton, Esq., at an expense of \$1,100.

The cost of the building was \$13,000.

The architect, S. M. Stone, Esq., gave his services gratuitously, and other individuals have generously contributed about \$4,000 towards furnishing the house. The building, which is an ornament to the city, is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the corner of York Street and Broadway, on the south side of Maple Street.

ALMS HOUSE.

The *New Alms House*, which is built of brick, was first occupied in 1852. It is a large building, and is situated near the West Meadows, at the head of Martin Street. The cost of the house was \$16,000. It is in a retired and healthy situation, and commands a handsome view. The occupants who are able, are employed in winter in picking moss and hair, and in summer, working upon the town farm and garden.

NEW CITY AND COUNTY PRISON

Is on the North side of Whalley Avenue, a short distance east from Hudson Street. It is built of brick, three stories, and was first occupied in January, 1858. The front building, 48 by 45 feet, is occupied by the keeper. In the rear, the prison extends 170 feet, making the whole length 215 feet. The Prison contains 100 cells, each thoroughly ventilated

by a system introduced by S. M. Stone, Esq., the architect. The cost of the building, including the land, was \$56,000. The brick wall round the prison and barn, was an extra expense.

HOTELS.

The TONTINE HOTEL stands fronting the Public Square, on the east side of Church Street, with a wing extending upon Court Street. It was built in 1824-5, and in 1854 was thoroughly repaired, and newly furnished, and the exterior walls painted.

The NEW HAVEN HOTEL likewise fronts the Public Square, on the south side of Chapel Street, with a wing extending upon College Street. It was built in 1850-1, and is a beautiful structure.

The elevation of the ground on which it stands is the same as the Colleges; being 40 feet above tide water.

The above are first class hotels. There are other hotels in different parts of the city.

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION HOUSE

Is on the west side of Union Street, extending from Chapel to Cherry Street, and joining the rear of the stores on State Street. It is a large structure, and contains two large sitting rooms—one for ladies, with rooms adjoining, and one for gentlemen; besides a *Restaurant*, and several rooms for baggage, &c.

In the tower of the building, (which contains a clock and bell,) is the office of the Assistant Superintendent of the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and the Agent of the Canal Railroad.

PUBLIC HALLS.

BREWSTER'S HALL is on the north-east corner of Chapel and Union Streets, and was first occupied in

1850. The walls are handsomely frescoed. It is extensively used for lectures, concerts, panoramas, &c. There is a gallery at one end, and the hall will seat 725 persons.

PECK'S HALL, when completed, will be the largest in the city, on the south side of Crown, between Church and Temple Streets. Dimensions of the building, 81 by 121 feet. The Hall 34 feet in height, with galleries on three sides, is capable of seating 2,500 persons.

There are several others in different parts of the city.

POLICE OFFICE,

Is on the east side of Church Street, fronting the Public Square, occupying the old City and County Prison.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Center Church.—Temple Street, between Chapel and Elm.

College Chapel.—On College grounds.

United Society.—North Church, corner of Temple and Elm Streets.

Third Congregational Society.—Church Street, between Chapel and Court.

Chapel Street Congregational Society.—Corner of Chapel and Union Streets.

College Street Congregational Society.—College Street, between Chapel and Crown.

Howe Street Ecclesiastical Society.—Corner of Howe and Martin Streets.

South Congregational Society.—Corner of Columbus and Liberty Streets.

Davenport Chapel.—Franklin St., between Greene and Grand, under the direction of the First Congregational Society.

Temple Street Congregational Society.—(Colored.)
Temple Street, between Crown and George.

EPISCOPAL.

Trinity Church.—Corner Chapel and Temple Sts.
St. Paul's Church.—Corner Chapel and Olive Sts.
St. Thomas' Church.—Elm Street, between Church and Orange.

St. John's Church.—Corner of State and Eld.
Christ Church.—Junction Broadway and Maple Street.

St. Paul's Chapel.—Corner of Davenport Avenue and Ward Street.

St. Luke's Church.—(Colored.)—Park Street, between Crown and George.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Elm and College Streets.

St. John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—St. John Street, opposite Hughes Place.

George Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—157 George Street.

German M. E. Mission Church.—American Hall, 28 Church Street.

M. E. Zion's Church.—(Colored.)—Broad Street, south of Morocco.

First African M. E. Bethel Church.—Sperry St., between Whalley Avenue and Goff Streets.

African Union Church.—No. 49 Webster Street.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church.—Chapel Street, between Union and Olive.

Wooster Place Church.—Wooster Place, between Chapel and Greene Streets, east side.

CATHOLIC.

Mt. Mary's Church.—Church Street, between Crown and George.

St. Patrick's Church.—Corner of Grand and Wallace Streets.

St. John's Church.—Junction of Davenport Avenue, York, and South Streets.

JEWISH.

Congregation Mishkan Israel.—Court Street, between State and Orange.

Congregation Beni Shulem.—No. 14 Brewster's building, corner of Chapel and State Streets.

UNIVERSALIST.

First Universalist Society.—Corner of State and Court Streets.

BANKS.

New Haven Bank is on the north-west corner of Chapel and Orange Streets.

Mechanics' Bank is on the west side of State; between Crown and George.

City Bank of New Haven is on the south-east corner of Chapel and Orange.

New Haven County Bank is on the east side of State; between Chapel and Cherry.

Merchants' Bank is on the west side of State; between Chapel and Crown.

Quinnipiac Bank is on the west side of State; between Crown and George.

Elm City Bank is on the north-east corner of Chapel and Union.

Tradesmen's Bank is on the north side of Chapel; between State and Orange.

New Haven Savings Bank, on the east side of Orange; between Chapel and Court.

Connecticut Savings Bank of New Haven, on the north side of Chapel Street; between State and Orange.

City Savings Bank, north side of Chapel Street ; between State and Orange.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mutual Security Insurance Company.—Office, 2 Lyon Building, Chapel Street.

City Fire Insurance Company.—Office over 84 Chapel Street.

American Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Office Adelphi Building.

State Fire Insurance Company.—Office over City Bank.

Home Fire Insurance Company.—Office Phoenix Building.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

This was first inclosed with a wooden fence, about the year 1800, and planted with elm trees, principally through the exertions of Hon. James Hillhouse, assisted by David Austin. There were formerly two inclosures, the upper and lower "Green;" Temple Street running through the center. In 1843 the two parks were thrown into one, and inclosed with a permanent iron fence, with granite posts, at an expenditure of \$6,946. There are gateways on Temple Street, which are opened on the Sabbath, and public days, for the admission of carriages. The whole inclosure contains about sixteen acres. The limbs of the trees interlocking themselves with each other, on both sides of Temple Street, when in full foliage, form a beautiful living arch. Persons who have traveled extensively in Europe and in this country, acknowledge this Park to be one of the most charming spots they have seen. What has given celebrity to New Haven, more than any one thing, with the

exception of Yale College, is its Public Square. To be viewed in all its beauty, it must be seen in the months of May and June

WOOSTER SQUARE

Is situated in the eastern section of the city, and is bounded on the north by Green, east by Wooster Place, south by Chapel, and west by Academy Streets. It was opened in 1825, the city agreeing to pay not exceeding \$6,000 for the land. It was first inclosed with a wooden fence, and contains five acres. In 1853 this was replaced with an iron fence, at an expense to the city of \$4,000. A great variety of trees were planted by individuals, at an expenditure of \$1,500.

YORK SQUARE. This is a private inclosure, opened about the year 1836, in the northern part of the city. It is planted with trees, and surrounded with private residences. Entrance from Broadway.

There are also several smaller parks in different parts of the city.

HILLHOUSE AVENUE

Is a beautiful part of the city, and much visited by strangers. The entrance is from Grove Street, a little west of Temple—is broad and well lined with stately elms. Many of the Professors in the College have their residences in this part of the city. Fronting the Avenue on elevated ground, is the Hillhouse mansion. Beyond this are other dwellings, and more in contemplation. Upon this tract, the Hillhouse family have given a lot to Yale College for an Observatory.

WHITNEY AVENUE

Is the next east from this, running out from Temple and Church Streets, two miles to Whitneyville. On the east side are several elegant dwellings, beautifully situated, commanding extensive views.

WHALLEY AVENUE

Is one of the principal avenues leading into the city. It was macadamized to the bridge at Westville in 1855, at a cost of \$9,000. Blake Street to the factory of Messrs Blake, and Grand Streets, were subsequently improved in the same way.

HIGHLAND PARK

Is in the northerly part of the city on the western slope of the high ridge of land, extending north from Hillhouse Avenue. It is finely located for suburban residences, and contains many pleasant drives.

BREWSTER PARK

In the western part of the city contains fifty-one acres, and is bounded north by Whalley Avenue. It was opened by an association of gentlemen in 1859, and is inclosed by a high board fence. The entrance is on Whalley Avenue, and has a tasteful gateway.

The State Fair was held here in 1859, and the Park is admirably adapted for such purposes. There is a fine trotting course within the inclosure.

WEST AND EAST ROCKS.

West Rock, which forms a bold and prominent object in the scenery about New Haven, is 325 feet in height. It is similar in its formation and general appearance to East Rock. The village of Westville,

situated at its base, is about two miles north-west from the central part of the city.

These rocks are trap, which is composed of hornblende and feldspar. Iron enters considerably into their composition ; hence during their decomposition, iron rust gradually covers the exterior of the stone, thus giving it a reddish, or rather *brown* appearance. It forms an excellent building stone, and is extensively used.

To reach West Rock, take a public carriage, or the Westville Omnibus, and be landed at the first road beyond the Messrs. Blakes Factory. From the summit of the mountain there is a beautiful and extensive view. In the distance, is seen Long Island, and the Sound, the city and the surrounding country. From this to the *Judges' Cave*, there is a footpath, extending north upon the ridge of the mountain, for the distance of perhaps half a mile. To one unacquainted with the locality, a guide may be necessary.

THE JUDGES' CAVE—THE REGICIDES.

It is well known that two of the Judges of King Charles I, after the death of Cromwell and the restoration of monarchy, fled to this country for safety. Goff and Whalley arrived in Boston, July, 1660. Finding it unsafe to reside in that vicinity, they came to New Haven, in March, 1661. They were well received by Rev. Mr. Davenport and other gentlemen, and at times were secreted in his cellar. For a place of perfect security, they were conducted to what is now called the Judges' Cave. It was a place well selected for safety, as it is not always readily found even by inhabitants of the town who occasionally visit it. It is not a *cave* properly speaking, but a *hiding place* between the rocks, affording shelter for two or three persons.

On entering, one is obliged to stoop, and is unable to stand erect within.

On one of the rocks, (which are from fifteen to twenty feet high,) was formerly engraved the following inscription :

“OPPOSITION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.”

A person not wishing to visit the summit of the mountain, may approach it much nearer from the rear, near where the road crosses the brook.

Col. John Dixwell was one of the Judges. It is unknown when he first came to New Haven, but supposed to be about the year 1670. In New Haven he assumed the name of James Davids. He lived on the south side of Grove Street, near College Street, and died here in 1689, aged 82. He was buried in the rear of the Center Church;—this part of the Public Square at that time was occupied as a Cemetery.

A monument, inclosed with an iron railing, has been erected over his remains, by one of his descendants in Boston, (by permission of the city.) Whalley was probably buried in Hadley, Mass.

EAST ROCK

Is a little more than a mile north-east from the city. The elevation is not equal to West Rock, but the view from the top is superior; as you have a nearer and better view of the city and harbor. There is a carriage path to the summit. The distance is often accomplished by pedestrians, passing out through State Street by Neck Bridge; or take the Centerville omnibus to Whitneyville, and cross the bridge south of the factory, where the ascent is more gradual.

WATERING PLACES.

Savin Rock is a watering place about four miles

from the city, in the town of Orange, on the Sound, and is well patronized. A new road is in progress to West Haven, across the river, south of the railroad, which will shorten the distance.

SACHEM'S HEAD,

In the town of Guilford, has ample accommodations, and is easily reached by the cars.

Boarding houses are numerous in the warm season in most of the towns upon the Sound.

CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

This Society was incorporated in 1799, and is composed of literary and scientific gentlemen. They hold their meetings on the third Wednesday evening of each month.

HOPKINS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Is on the north-west corner of High and Wall Streets. The school has been in existence since 1660, and was principally endowed by Gov. Hopkins.

Here young men are fitted for College, and for the active duties of life.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Our ancestors wisely considered the education of their children of prime importance. After the erection of a house for public worship, the school-house next occupied their attention. Those children whose parents were unable to pay for their education, were schooled at the expense of the public. The selectmen of the town were required to see that all children

of proper age, whether poor or rich, and likewise apprentices, should receive a common school education.

The schoolmaster was held in high estimation, and ranked next to the clergyman.

Ezekiel Cheever, the first schoolmaster in this town, as far as we know, not only taught the elementary branches, but likewise the classics. His name will be associated with Davenport and Eaton, as aiding in forming the characters of the first settlers.

Since the year 1797, the interest of the school fund has been divided among the several school Societies in the State. This has aided the common district schools throughout the State.

The public schools in New Haven are *graded schools*, divided into two classes—graded and special.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

No. 1. High School, in the Institute Building.

No. 2. Webster School, corner of York and George Streets, named after Noah Webster, Esq., who lived and died in this city, and who was the author of the American Spelling Book and Dictionary, was dedicated, August, 1853.

No. 3. Eaton School, in Jefferson Street, named after Gov. Eaton, was opened Oct. 1855. The cost of the building and furniture, including the land, was \$34,852.08.

No. 4. Hillhouse School, corner of Orange and Wall.

No. 5. Washington School, Cedar Street, near Congress Avenue.

No. 6. Dixwell School, Dixwell Avenue, near Broadway.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

No. 1. Wallace Street. No. 2. Mount Pleasant.

No. 3. Whiting Street. No. 4. St. John Street. No. 5. Fleet Street. No. 6. Fair Street. No. 7. Oyster Point.

For Colored Children—No. 8. Artisan Street. No. 9. Goff Street. No. 10. Spireworth Street.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Mary's Free School, 12 and 14 Church Street.

St. Patrick's Free School, Hamilton Street.

The following are some of the principal Select Boarding and Day Schools, for youth of both sexes.

Collegiate and Commercial Institute.—East side Wooster Square. William H. Russell, M. D., Principal.

Classical and Scientific Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men.—No. 98 Wall Street. Stiles French, Principal.

English and Classical.—100 Dixwell St. Alonzo G. Shears, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARIES.

York Square Seminary, 10 York Square. Rev. H. and Mrs. N. E. M. Bingham, Principals.

Grove Hall Female Seminary, Grove Street, corner Whitney Avenue. Miss Mary Dutton, Principal.

Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, 111 Crown Street. Misses Edwards, Principals.

Wooster Square Female Seminary, 204 Chapel Street. Mr. and Mrs. Roberti, Principals.

Miss Elizabeth Parsons', 112 Church Street.

Miss Brace's, 55 Elm Street.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The *New Haven Young Men's Institute* was incorporated in 1841, having had a previous organization. The Library has been increasing up to the present time, and contains 10,000 volumes.

The building for its accommodation was commenced in July, 1855. It is on the east side of Orange Street,

a short distance north of Chapel, adjoining the New Haven Savings Bank. The size of the building is 48 by 63 feet, four stories high, and is built of Portland freestone, highly ornamented.

The ground floor is occupied by stores. Between the stores is a stairway seven feet wide, leading to the hall above. On the north side of the second story is the reading room, 60 by 18 feet, furnished with newspapers and periodicals from various parts of the United States and England. Open from 8, A. M. to 10, P. M.

On the south side of the building are two rooms, one containing the Library, and the other for the office of the Acting School Visitor. The rooms on the third and fourth stories are used for educational purposes.

The building, exclusive of the land, cost \$24,000. The Educational Department consists of classes in the various branches of practical knowledge, connected with all the industrial pursuits—mathematics, writing, book-keeping, geometry, and all the branches of mechanical drawing.

Library open, A. M. 10 to 12½; P. M., 2 to 4, and 7 to 9.

TERMS.—Annual Membership for gentlemen over 21, \$3.00; under 21, \$2.00; for ladies, \$2.00; Life Membership, \$100.00. Members can join at any time.

MANUFACTORIES.

New Haven has become one of the largest manufacturing towns in the State.* The largest amount of

* Some years since, a gentleman from a distance inquired of Professor Silliman, Sen., what it was that supported New Haven. The ready reply was: "The manufacture of mind and matter;" referring to our college, schools, and manufactories.

capital employed in any one business is in the manufacture of carriages.

It has been ascertained, with great accuracy, that in this business alone, carriages of the different kinds have been sold, to the amount of \$3,000,000 annually. They are sent to most of the States, and extensively to other countries. Division of labor is practised, and system and order prevail throughout their establishments. It is wonderful to pass through some of them, and see with what rapidity the work is accomplished—much of it by machinery, and better than can be done by hand.

One Company averages one finished carriage every working hour.

There are about fifty carriage factories in the city.

Shirt Manufactories.—There are two in the city—one of them is believed to be the largest in the world.

Number of hands employed in the building, 800. Persons employed in most of the New England States and State of New York, 5,000. Number of sewing machines in use, 400, all of Wheeler & Wilson's make. Number of shirts made per day, 200 dozen. Sales \$750,000 per year.

It would be impossible with our limits, to name all the different kinds of articles manufactured in New Haven. We can only mention a few. Iron Castings, Carriage Springs and Trimmings, India Rubber Shoes, Optical Instruments of a superior kind, Clocks, Daguerreotype Cases, Door Knobs, Locks of various kinds, Furniture, Clothing, &c., &c.

NEW HAVEN GAS COMPANY.

This Company was chartered in 1847, and commenced business the following year. The number of miles of main pipes laid in the streets is 22 $\frac{1}{4}$. The

number of public lamps, 253. Number of consumers, 2,120.

The Gas Works are on the north side of St. John Street, between Franklin and Hamilton Streets.

PUBLIC CEMETERIES.

The City Cemetery is situated near the north-west part of the original nine squares, and is bounded southerly by Grove Street, westerly by Ashmun Street, northerly and north-easterly by Lock Street and the Canal Railroad, and east by Prospect Street. It was laid out in 1796, and originally contained six acres, which was soon increased to ten.

An act of incorporation was granted in October 1797. It is supposed to be the first cemetery that was laid out into *family lots* in the United States.

In 1814 the ground was enlarged by the addition of about eight acres, so that the inclosure now contains 17½ acres.

There are avenues running through it parallel with the east side of the inclosure, and others crossing them at right angles.

The family lots were originally bounded 18 feet on the avenues, and 30 feet in length.

In 1821, the monuments in the old cemetery were removed to this, (with the exception of those under the Center Church,) and the ground leveled.

In the year 1848-9, the wooden fence was removed and a substantial one of hewn stone, eight feet in height, was erected on all sides except the front. In front is a durable iron fence. At the entrance is an Egyptian gateway of Portland freestone, with appropriate symbolical representations sculptured upon it with this inscription:

“THE DEAD SHALL BE RAISED.”

The interior of the inclosure is plentifully supplied with evergreens and other trees of various kinds. Within the fence, and adjoining the wall is a border, thickly set with evergreens and shrubbery.

The whole expense in improving the ground and fencing, was as follows:

Stone Wall, . . .	\$11,000	The City paid . . .	\$7,000
Iron Fence, . . .	8,500	Raised by Subscription, . . .	9,500
Gateway, . . .	5,600	Avails of Ladies' Fair, . . .	854
Planting Trees, &c. . .	2,400	Lots Sold, . . .	5,146
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$22,500		\$22,500

This inclosure contains the remains of many illustrious and distinguished men, both in Church and State, who were ornaments to society, and benefactors of the human race, and whose names will go down to posterity, as long as the English language is spoken.

Evergreen Cemetery.—Owing to the difficulty of procuring lots in the one last described, the Evergreen Cemetery was laid out in 1849, and contains 38 acres, and is bounded easterly on West Street, fronting Sylvan Avenue, and extending back to the West Meadows. It is laid out into *family lots*, and the ground ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

There is a Cemetery at Westville, within the limits of the city, on the north side of Whalley Avenue, just before descending the hill to the village.

The Jews have one adjoining it on the westerly side.

The Catholic Cemetery is on the south side of Columbus Street, near the West Meadows, and was consecrated in 1851.

FAIR HAVEN

Is a flourishing village—the part lying this side of Quinnipiac river, being within the limits of the town. It is

celebrated for its trade in oysters. A large amount of capital is employed, and many vessels engaged in bringing oysters from Virginia. Many of them are "planted" upon the flats, and taken out again as they are wanted. After being opened, the oysters are put into kegs, and sent to the interior. A weekly paper is printed in the village.

Beyond the Quinsepda, on the heights in East Haven, some of our citizens are building residences commanding beautiful views of the city.

An omnibus runs to the village hourly from the Railroad Station.

WESTVILLE

Is another thriving village, within the limits of the town. It is sustained by several manufactories. To a person who never saw paper made, a visit to the Paper Mill of the Messrs. Parker, would be a great curiosity. They use a *Fourdrinier* machine, by means of which the pulp, after passing from the vat, in a few minutes comes out paper "cut and dried,"—a wonderful improvement upon the old method of making it by hand, one sheet at a time, which required two men and a boy; and then had to be pressed and dried in a loft above, occupying days, and perhaps, weeks, depending upon the weather.

An omnibus runs to the village.

WHITNEYVILLE

Is just without the limits of the city, in the town of Hamden, on Mill River,* at the termination of Whitney Avenue. It owes its name and rise to Eli Whitney, Esq., the inventor of the *Cotton Gin*. Mr. Whitney obtained,

* A company has been formed, and a contract made to introduce water into the city from this stream, for \$350,000—the works to be completed during the year 1861.

in 1798, a contract from government for making 10,000 muskets. The muskets made at his factory were considered superior to those made at other armories. He was the inventor of his machinery, and continued to receive contracts from government, until the time of his death, in 1825. An Omnibus passes through the village to Centreville.

RAILROADS.

The New Haven and Hartford Railroad was chartered in 1833. The cars commenced running to Meriden in the spring of 1839, and to Hartford the next year.

New York and New Haven Railroad.—This road was incorporated in this state in 1844. The first cars passed through in Aug. 1848. The distance between New York and New Haven is 76 miles.

Canal Railroad.—This road was chartered in 1846. The road was opened to Plainville in 1848; to Collinsville and Tariffville in 1850, and to Northampton, July, 1856. The distance from New Haven to Northampton, is the same as to New York.

New Haven and New London Railroad.—The first passenger train upon this road was run from New Haven to Connecticut River, July 1, 1852, and to New London July 22d, the same year. Distance 50 miles. Distance to Boston, via Stonington, 155 miles.

UNION, OR LONG WHARF,

Commences at the foot of Fleet Street, and extends into the harbor to the channel, the whole length being 3,943 feet, being the longest in the United States.

STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Tomlinson's Bridge.—This bridge is built below the junction of the Quinnipiac and Mill Rivers.

DISTANCES.

New Haven to New York.

	Miles.
Milford,	10
Naug Railroad Junction,	13
Stratford,	14
Bridgeport,	16
Fairfield,	23
Southport,	24
Westport,	26
Norwalk,	32
Darien,	35
Stamford,	40
Greenwich,	45
Port Chester,	47
Rye,	49
Mamaroneck,	53
New Rochelle,	57
Mount Vernon,	60
Williams Bridge,	63
Harlem,	69
New York,	76

N. Haven to Hartford and Springfield

North Haven,	6
Wallingford,	12
Meriden,	16
Berlin,	25
Newington,	31
Hartford,	36
Windsor,	42
Windsor Locks,	48
Warehouse Point,	50
Thompsonville,	51
Longmeadow,	54
Springfield,	62

New Haven to Northampton.

Hamden Plains,	4
Centerville,	6
Ives Station,	7

Mount Carmel,
Cheshire,
Southington,
Plainville,
Farmington,
Avon,
Simsbury,
Granby,
Southwick,
Westfield,
Southampton,
Easthampton,
Northampton,

New Haven to New

East Haven,
Branford,
Guilford,
Madison,
Clinton,
Westbrook,
Saybrook,
Lyme,
South Lyme,
East Lyme,
Waterford,
New London,

Naugatuck from Ju

Derby,
Ansonia,
Seymour,
Naugatuck,
Waterbury,
Waterville,
Plymouth,
Litchfield,
Wolcottville,
Burnett,
Winsted,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

is under the control of the City Government. Engine Houses are located in different parts of the city, built of brick, two stories high. The city pays a company \$400 per year for their services. The members are exempt from military duty, and have their tax abated. There is a fund for the relief of disabled members.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Like all other cities whose settlement commenced at an early period, its growth has been gradual. It could boast of the richness of its soil, or its extensive water privileges. Still a healthy and steady progress has been made, and at no period has the city increased so rapidly during the past and present year. Buildings, and those of a better class, are making their appearance in all directions.

New Haven of late years has become a desirable residence for gentlemen retiring from business, for literary men, and for families wishing to educate their children. It has advantages superior to most other places, being "beautiful for situation," and surrounded with romantic scenery.



